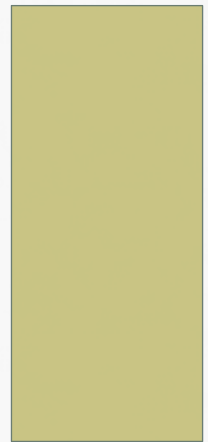


UTILIZING TJJD RECIDIVISM RATES

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TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
2016 DATA COORDINATORS CONFERENCE



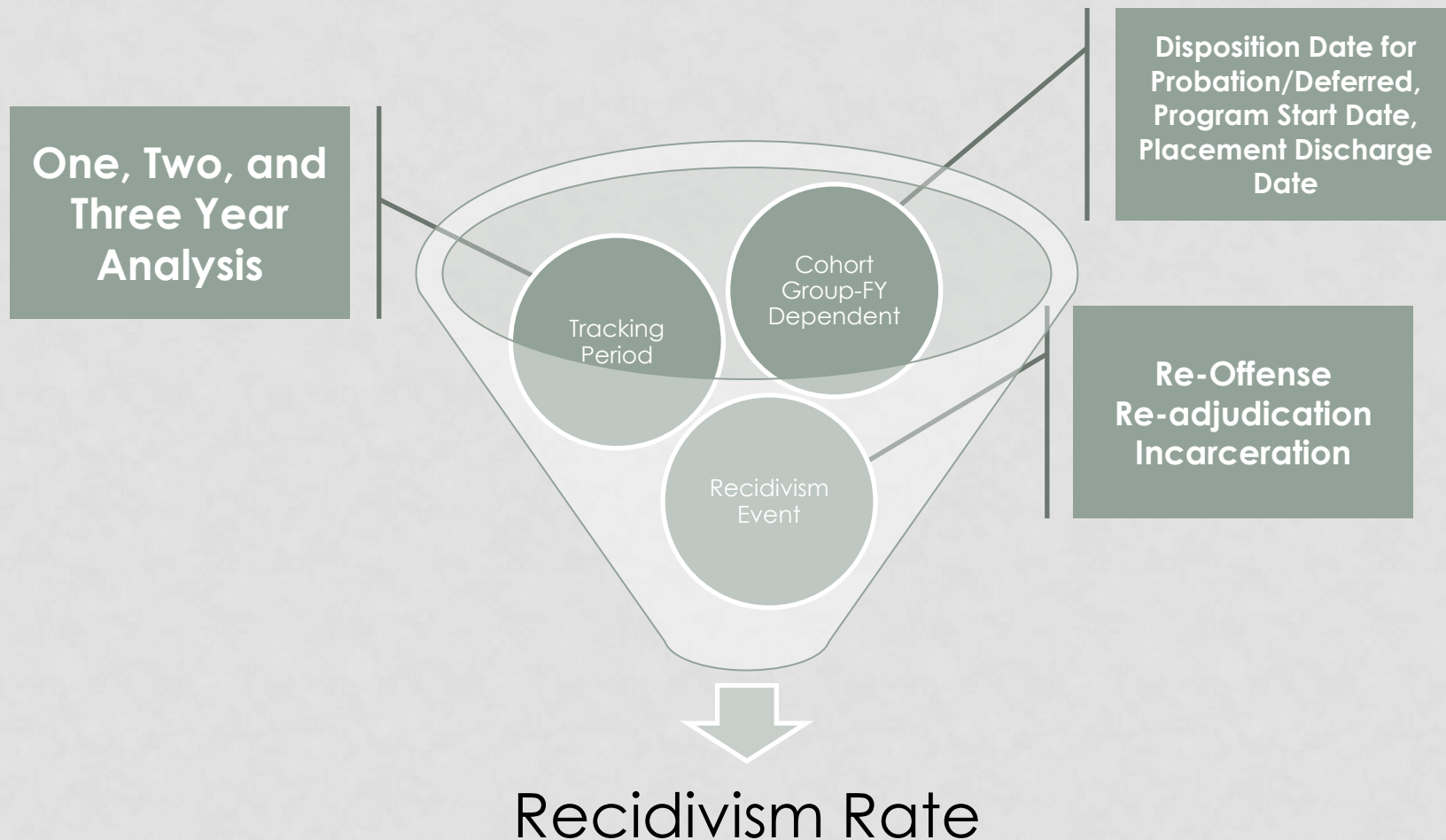
ROAD MAP

- Definitions and Common Uses
- How we calculate recidivism
- Using TJJD Recidivism
- DSA Example

COMMON USES OF RECIDIVISM DATA

- Examine impact of policy or budget changes
- **Evaluate new programs and/or practices**
- **Evaluation against prior performance**
- Comparing different offender groups
- Cost-benefit analysis

COMPONENTS OF TJJD RESEARCH RECIDIVISM DEFINITION



EXAMPLE:

“Of juveniles adjudicated to probation in FY 2011, 50%

Cohort

**Recidivism
Rate**

re-offended in three years.”

Event

**Tracking
Period**

COHORT TRACKING

1

9/1/14-8/31/15

2

9/1/15-8/31/16

3

9/1/16-8/31/17

Supervision Disposition Date: 9/1/13 – 8/31/14

WHY THIS DEFINITION?

- This methodology/definition matches the methodology adopted and used by the LBB
- Use of disposition date for probation and deferred supervision allows us to quantify recidivism events that occur before end of supervision
- Allows other jurisdictions to evaluate our rates in comparison to theirs

TYPES OF RECIDIVISM AVAILABLE TO YOU FROM TJJD

- Disposition to Supervision (Deferred & Probation)
 - Re-Offense (referral & arrest)
 - Re-Adjudication
 - Incarceration (TJJD & TDCJ)
 - Secure Placement
- Exiting Placement (Secure and Non-Secure)
 - Re-Offense (referral & arrest)
 - Re-Adjudication
 - Incarceration (TJJD & TDCJ)
 - Re-Placement into secure facility
- Starting Programs

CALCULATING SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM

- Supervision cohorts selected by disposition date for given fiscal year
 - Only select those with a match to DPS file
- Disposed to probation or deferred prosecution supervision
 - If a youth has multiple dispositions to supervision in a single year, the first disposition is followed
- Tracked for one, two, and three years after disposition date

OF NOTE

- All juveniles in cohort *MUST* have complete data for the ENTIRE study period
 - E.g. if do not have DPS/adult data, juveniles older than 16 must be excluded for one year analysis
- Using incomplete or incorrect data may skew your rate to appear lower or higher

CALCULATING SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM

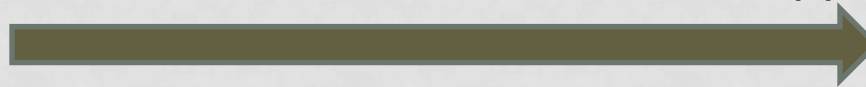
- One year analysis:

Supervision Disposition
Date

9/1/2013-8/31/2014

Tracked for Year 1 recidivism event during:

9/1/2014-8/31/2015



- Three year analysis:

Supervision Disposition Date

9/1/2011-8/31/2012

Tracked for Year 3 recidivism event during:

9/1/2014-8/31/2015



USING TJJD SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM DATA

- Ability to assess youth behavior as well as system behavior by answering three separate questions:
 - How many youth were re-referred or re-arrested within the given time frame?
 - How many youth were re-adjudicated within the given time frame?
 - How many youth were incarcerated within the given time frame?

USING TJJD SUPERVISION RECIDIVISM DATA

- Compare supervision outcomes (one year)
 - Deferred Supervision Recidivism = 30%
 - Probation Supervision Recidivism = 50%
- Visualize trend in recidivism over time
 - One Year Probation Recidivism 2012 = 60%
 - One Year Probation Recidivism 2013 = 55%
 - One Year Probation Recidivism 2014 = 50%
- Visualize cohort trend over time
 - Probation Dispositions 2012 = 13,496
 - Probation Dispositions 2013 = 12,594
 - Probation Dispositions 2014 = 11,535

STATEWIDE RE-OFFENSE RESULTS – ONE YEAR RE-OFFENSE ANALYSIS

	N	ReOffend-All: In One Year
FY 2014 Cohort		
Deferred	13575	27.30%
Probation	11535	58.60%
Total	25110	41.70%
FY 2013 Cohort		
Deferred	15243	28.00%
Probation	12594	57.00%
Total	27837	41.10%
FY 2012 Cohort		
Deferred	16485	27.90%
Probation	13496	57.40%
Total	29981	41.20%

ReOffend- MisdB: In One Year
23.10%
36.40%
29.20%
23.10%
35.40%
28.70%
22.60%
35.20%
28.30%

STATEWIDE RE-OFFENSE RESULTS – TWO YEAR RE-OFFENSE ANALYSIS

FY 2013 Cohort			
Deferred	15243	28.00%	13.30%
Probation	12594	57.00%	12.60%
Total	27837	41.10%	13.00%
FY 2012 Cohort			
Deferred	16485	27.90%	13.20%
Probation	13496	57.40%	12.70%
Total	29981	41.20%	13.00%

23.10%	13.20%
35.40%	18.60%
28.70%	15.70%
22.60%	13.30%
35.20%	19.30%
28.30%	16.00%

PROGRAM RECIDIVISM

- Calculated the same way as supervision recidivism
- Additional information useful to program recidivism:
 - Average Risk and Needs level of cohort
 - Average number of prior referrals for program cohort
 - Proportion of program cohort with a prior violent or assaultive referral
 - Proportion of program cohort with prior violation of probation
 - Majority offense type of program cohort
 - Re-offense type

USING TJJD PROGRAM RECIDIVISM DATA

- Evaluate overall program effectiveness in achieving objectives
 - Process Evaluation → development & implementation of program
 - Outcome Evaluation → effect of a program (recidivism)
- Main goal of all juvenile justice programs is to reduce recidivism
 - Recidivism for specific offenses
 - Recidivism within a specific time frame
 - Recidivism for specific target population

USING TJJD PROGRAM RECIDIVISM DATA

- Compare program outcomes
 - Program A recidivism = 75%
 - Program B recidivism = 40%

Which program appears to be doing a better job?

- Program A = Violent, chronic offenders
- Program B = First time offenders

PROGRAM RECIDIVISM EXAMPLE – PROCESS EVALUATION

- Determine if targeting your intended population
 - Risk level
 - Offense type
- Determine if reached your intended program cohort goal
 - Majority Offense Type

Program*	N	Re Offend in One Year	1 yr Re-Offense Rate**	Average # of Prior Referrals	Prior Violent/Assaultive Referral	Prior VOP	Majority Offense Type***
Grant S	324	16	4.9%	0.16	0.6%	0.0%	Crisis Intervention
No Drugs	97	30	30.9%	1.51	16.5%	9.3%	Misd. Assaultive

PROGRAM RECIDIVISM EXAMPLE – OUTCOME EVALUATION

- Evaluate for a reduction in overall recidivism
 - Compared to previous years
- Determine if program reduced intended re-offense category
 - E.g. Drug versus Property

Program*	N	1 yr Re-Offense Assaultive	1 yr Re-Offense Drug	1 yr Re-Offense Property	1 yr Re-Offense Other**	1 yr Re-Offense Rate**
Grant S	324	1.5%	0.6%	2.5%	0.9%	4.9%
No Drugs	97	9.3%	9.3%	13.4%	8.2%	30.9%

RECIDIVISM SCENARIO

Your Juvenile Board has asked you to provide historical recidivism data for youth on probation supervision and deferred prosecution. What are two ways you can represent this data, based on the TJJD recidivism workbook?

RECIDIVISM FOR DSA APPLICATIONS

- A core outcome measure for DSA programs is recidivism
- For a thoughtful application you need to:
 - Define your target population
 - Define your program goal
 - Determine how (through what activities) you will achieve your goal and **why** these activities will assist in achieving your goal
 - Define all possible outcomes including recidivism
 - Think of positive outcomes such as increased pro-social behavior
 - Determine what assessments are needed to measure all outcomes
- The first step for your DSA application is to understand your population and their recidivism or behaviors

DSA EXAMPLE: TARGET POPULATION

- Critical to understand target population to ensure your program is targeting who it needs to target for goal achievement
 - Determine demographic requirements such as age, race, and sex
 - Determine risk and needs level
 - Keep in mind the risk and needs responsivity principle
 - Determine supervision type
 - Determine offense specifications such as disposed for violent offenses

DSA EXAMPLE: RECIDIVISM REQUEST TO TJJD RESEARCH

- Historical Recidivism
 - Specifically re-offense

Question #2 on DSA
Application

- Moderate to high risk level
 - Based on PACT assessment

- Youth on probation

- Juvenile justice system age

- No gender restrictions

Addresses, in part, question
#1 on DSA application and
logic model for target
population

- Reduction in placement

Question #2 on DSA
Application

- We provide summative tables along with individual level data to aid in identifying youth who recidivate
 - Individual data allows the county to perform further analysis as needed

Youth Disposed to Probation Supervision Re-Offense Misd B & Higher

	Risk Level	N	No Re-Off	% No Reoff	One Year N	% One Year	Two Year N	% Two Year	Three Year N	% Three Year	Total
2014	High	110	63	57.3%	47	42.7%					43%
	Moderate	298	188	63.1%	110	36.9%					37%
	Total	408	251	61.5%	157	38.5%					38%
2013	High	79	22	27.8%	35	44.3%	25	31.6%			76%
	Moderate	255	92	36.1%	109	42.7%	54	21.2%			64%
	Total	334	114	34.1%	144	43.1%	79	23.7%			67%
2012	High	63	16	25.4%	28	44.4%	15	23.8%	4	6.3%	75%
	Moderate	191	57	29.8%	85	44.5%	30	15.7%	19	9.9%	70%
	Total	254	73	28.7%	113	44.5%	45	17.7%	23	9.1%	71%

Youth Disposed to Probation Supervision Secure Placement**

	Risk Level	N	No Re-Off	% No Reoff	One Year N	% One Year	Two Year N	% Two Year	Three Year N	% Three Year	Total
2014	High	110	82	74.5%	28	25.5%					25.5%
	Moderate	298	257	86.2%	41	13.8%					13.8%
	Total	408	339	83.1%	69	16.9%					16.9%
2013	High	79	63	79.7%	12	15.2%	7	8.9%			24.1%
	Moderate	255	203	79.6%	36	14.1%	16	6.3%			20.4%
	Total	334	266	79.6%	48	14.4%	23	6.9%			21.3%
2012	High	63	54	85.7%	5	7.9%	4	6.3%	0	0.0%	14.3%
	Moderate	191	176	92.1%	8	4.2%	5	2.6%	2	1.0%	7.9%
	Total	254	230	90.6%	13	5.1%	9	3.5%	2	0.8%	9.4%

USING RECIDIVISM TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES

- Set future recidivism targets based on current rate
 - One, two, and three year goals
- Determine youth and program characteristics that may contribute to recidivism
 - Severity of offense
 - Offense history
 - Behavioral health
 - Wrong youth in the program
 - E.g. Substance abusers in Anger Management program
 - Inadequate program content
 - E.g. Drug Education vs. Drug Treatment
- Compare multiple years of program performance to determine if program is worth continuing
 - Base this on recidivism rates **AND** characteristics mentioned above
 - Use youth characteristics to drive your program selection if you choose to discontinue current practice

QUESTIONS?



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